The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO M. ———.

'Twas not the flash of thy burning eye,
That broke like a light on my soul;
It was not thy cheek's carnation dye
That held me in Beauty's control;
'Twas not the grace of thine angel form,
That so gladden'd my fancy's eye;
Nor the voice of those lips so bright and warm,
That seem'd some sweet tone of the sky—
'Twas not all these—for I knew the breath
Of Time would soon chill the glowing lip;
That thy cheek was a blossom which Death—
Too near thee—full soon would nip;
And I knew thine eyes, that shone so warm
With eloquence, nought could save,—
That the turf would soon embrace thy form;
That thy steps were o'er the grave!
Yes! I knew that oblivion soon would close
Over the beauty of thy form;
As the earth is dash'd o'er the broken rose
By the rudely-driving storm.
It was not thy winning—nameless grace,
That bade me bow to thy witching pow'r;
I loved thy beauty, but as the vase
That contained some more lovely flow'r.
Ah! no—I own'd but the mild control
Of that grand ethereal spark—
Of the pure—the bright empyreal soul
That "shall shine when the Sun is dark!"
The virgin gold of that spirit pure,
Shall, when earthliness fades away,
Heaven's refining ordeal endure,—
A star to shine in eternal day. LINDEN.

NO BITTER PLANT.

No! should Life's lamp hold out so long,
That I am young no more,
This chequer'd scene of right and wrong,
I'd leave, to greet no more;
And gladly yield my ebbing breath,
And welcome the approach of Death.
Then let not "rue" or "tansey" grow,
And o'er my cold clay wave;
For *sweet* it was to bow thus low,
And *sweet* my peaceful grave:
For who would bear this load of years,
And wish not to resign his cares?
O! rather, rather, let my tomb
Be bare as winter's breast,
Not e'en a blade of grass o'er bloom
Upon my bed of rest,
Than let such *bitter* plants appear
Upon a place I love so dear. W. K. W.

REMEMBER ME.

Remember me, when far away,
My exile barque divides the surge,
With nought to guide its cheerless way,
And nought its swift return to urge.
Remember me, when softly sinks
The sun into his bowers of rest;
The last one of the cherished links,
That bound thee to this troubled breast.
Remember me, when evening hours
Are sweetest to thy grateful heart;
Thou'lt set in summer's sunlit bowers,
And think what sever'd us apart.
Oh! cast but one regretful glance,
East, west, or north, I care not whither,
Half way 'twill meet my sighs advance,
And bear it back in triumph hither.
Remember me, when fortune smiles,
And worldly friends are bow'ring near;
This world's a world of painful wiles,
And trust not even friendship's tear;
For 'twas not formed thus to be known
To every heart, tho' false it be;
A soil where once dissention sown,
It gems and blossoms painfully.
Remember me, when war's alarms
Sounds terror to the timid soul;
When from within thy lovely arms,
The dove of peace escapes control:
Then think of him who'd gladly die,
To set all strife at peace within;
Whose gaze upon thy lovelit eye,
Was lasting as its light on him.
Remember me, when o'er the wave,
In distant climes I seek a home;
Perchance to find a foreign grave,*
The fruit of hopes too early gone;
And oh, thou lov'd, neglected one,
Of all the friends I leave behind,
How sad the feeling, and how lone
Is memory to this wretched mind.
HENRY.

* The writer of these lines did, indeed, find "a foreign grave," having died three days after landing on the dreadful shores of Alvarado, on the 20th September, 1824.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

Heed'st! the world may cling with fond desire
Around the rich—the beautiful, the gay,
Regard the bloom of health, the eye of fire,
Reckless of merit, in its bright array:
Each modest trait in thee, I hold far higher
Than all the glittering pomp which crowds seek and admire;
All that is lovely hangs on a frail stem,
Beauty will fade, and wealth has treacherous wings;
But humble worth outshines the diadem,
O'er virtue's path a glorious lustre flings,
That Time but brightens as he onward springs.
July 5th, 1825. OLERON.

TO HOPE.

Hope! thou light of hearts despairing,
Still my trust I'll place in thee;
To thy altar still repairing,
Best content with fate's decree.

Hope! tho' oft thou didst deceive me,
On thy anchor still I lean;
And tho' oft in broken trusting me,
Trust the failing prop again.
Young Genius of the grove.

WORSHIP.

"They that truly seek, shall find".
This the blessed promise given,
To refresh the drooping mind,
In its pilgrimage to Heaven.

Come then, all ye sad and weary,
Worn with sickness, care or sin,
When the world around is dreary,
Turn to Christ, the light within.

He will heal the broken hearted,
"He the wanderer will restore;"
Ye who have from God departed,
Turn again—and sin no more!

Come and bathe in Truth's pure fountain,
Grace will cleanse from every stain;
Come, ascend fair Zion's mountain,
Worship with his church again!

Join the blessed congregation
In the holy song of praise;
Every kindred tongue and nation,
To Him loud hosannas raise!

Let the anthem louder swelling,
As it spreads from clime to clime;
Mount unto the saints bright dwelling,
Mingle with their hymns sublime,

Till the morning stars, awaken'd
From their long and silent trance,
As they sang at earth's creation,
Fill with music Heaven's expanse.
ROSA.

NOTES ON PHILADELPHIA.

Civilized nations have ever been anxious to be made acquainted with their origin, and to record their progress from the stages of rude society to comfort, riches and refinement.—The history of the founders of Philadelphia, is short; and yet when duly weighed is not without interest; for the hand of a particular Providence was more than once interposed in their behalf, a favor which the pious and grateful Friends did not fail to acknowledge and record.

The love of liberty led to the foundation of Philadelphia; William Penn had fixed his thoughts upon America as a land of refuge and freedom many years previous to his acquisition of Pennsylvania. His father was an Admiral in the service of England, and was second in command under James, Duke of York, in 1665, in the engagement with the Dutch, and the victory over their fleet, commanded by Van Opdam. He had also served in several distinguished offices at home, and had lent a considerable sum of money to the crown. At the time of his death, there was also arrearages to a large amount due to him, for pay. William Penn himself, had in common with the religious persuasion of which he was a member, suffered considerable persecution; and perceiving an opportunity of obtaining some remuneration for his father's debts, and an asylum for himself, and oppressed friends, by a grant of part of the New World, he petitioned Charles II. king of England, in June 1680, for a tract of land lying north of the patent previously granted to Lord Baltimore, bounded by the Delaware on the east. This request was granted, and letters patent for the desired tract passed the great seal on the fourth of March 1681.

The same year, Penn despatched a relation of his with a small emigration, in order to take possession of the country, and prepare it for a more numerous colony. The next year the venerable lawgiver arrived in the Delaware, with a large company of emigrants in a fleet of twenty three ships. The most favourable impressions of his pacific views, must have been produced by his arrival, as his fleet was unaccompanied by a single ship of war.

He signalized his arrival by an act of equity, which made his person and his principles equally beloved. Although this territory had been granted to him by his king, whose right to the country was derived from the discovery of it by his subjects, he thought it necessary to obtain an additional right from the aborigines of the soil by a fair and open purchase. Consequently he soon after made that famous treaty with the natives, which they promised should endure "as long as the trees should grow, or the waters hold their course," and by which they agreed "to live in love as long as the Sun gave light."

Upon a survey of the land on the Delaware, the present site of the city was perceived to be the most suitable place for the building of a town. Many circumstances combined to render it particularly eligible. Two rivers united their streams at no great distance; the Delaware was of sufficient depth to float vessels of any known magnitude; the Schuylkill was navigable for vessels of the smaller classes, and was nearly as wide as the Thames at London; the spot was covered with valuable timber, and beneath its surface lay a stratum of brick clay; the harbour furnished a bed of sand; immense quarries of building stone existed in the adjoining hills, and the vicinity yielded lime stone and marble.

The privation of the first settlers of Philadelphia must have been very great. They were obliged to content themselves with bark huts, which the natives taught them to erect, or with caves which they dug out of the high bank that overhung the Delaware, in which many of them passed the first winter. In one of these rude caves was born the first native Philadelphian.

Philadelphia lies on a plain nearly level and on the west bank of the river Delaware, in 39 degrees 57 minutes of north latitude, and 75 degrees 8 minutes of longitude, west of London. It is about 120 miles distant from the ocean, by the course of the river, and 60 in a direct line. Its elevation above low water mark ranges from two to forty-six feet. It derived its name from a city in Asia Minor. The Indian name of the place where the city now stands, was *Coquannock*.

Dean Prideaux says, that Penn had the celebrated city of Babylon in view as a model for his American city, and from the draft given by the learned divine, the idea appears to have been well founded. It would seem that Penn wished to emulate the size of the Chaldean capital; for according to his original plan the town would have occupied twelve and a half square miles; but in laying out the city he found it necessary to reduce his plan to less than two and a half square miles.

The city proper is a parallelogram; extending east and west between the Schuylkill and Delaware about two miles, and north and south a little more than one mile. This is divided into squares very nearly uniform, by streets crossing at right angles, hence the general manner of speaking of distance in this city is by *squares*. Twenty-three streets run from north to south, and fourteen from east to west. This is the extent of what is called the *city proper*, but by the advance of business and commerce, the suburbs were naturally extended along the main river, making the present length of the city, on the Delaware, more than four miles.

When the British government commenced their attempts to introduce an arbitrary dominion over the colonies, the inhabitants of Philadelphia proved that they felt the blessings of liberty as deeply, and were as firmly resolved to preserve them as any of their brethren. The stamp act met with a warm and decided opposition. The day fixed by the Act of Parliament for closing the port of Boston, was solemnized in Philadelphia, as a day of calamity and humiliation. The inhabitants shut up their houses, and manifested every where sentiments of grief and indignation.—On the fifth of September, 1714, the members of the first Congress convened at Philadelphia. Twenty-two months afterwards the eternal separation of the United States from England was decreed by that august and venerable body, and proclaimed to the people from the State-House. Philadelphia fell into the possession of the British on the 26th of September, 1777, and for the first time from its foundation, its inhabitants were subjected to the control of a foreign and invading enemy.—After about nine month's occupation of the city the British made an inglorious retreat on the 18th of June, 1778, and it was immediately entered by a detachment of the American army.

The climate of Philadelphia, like that of other parts of the state, appears to have undergone a considerable change of late years. During the last century, the winters were far a longer time obstructed, than at present. The Delaware has been completely frozen in one night, so as to be passable the next day.—But such instances of extreme severity of cold, have not happened within the present century. The degree of health enjoyed by the citizens of Philadelphia, may be inferred from the bills of mortality. A comparison of these with those of other cities, enable us to determine, that the climate is at least as favorable to health and longevity as that of any other city in the United States.

In 1790, the first official census of the city was taken; at which time the population of the city proper and suburbs was 42,520. According to the census of 1820, the number of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs was 121,497.

Various and frequent changes were made in the municipal government of Philadelphia till the year 1796, when the existing form of government was established. The suburbs are divided into several districts, each having distinct municipal governments. The government of the city proper is vested in a mayor, a recorder, fifteen aldermen, and a select and common council. The recorder and aldermen are appointed by the governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour. The mayor is annually chosen by the councils from among the aldermen. The select council consists of twelve, and the common council of twenty-four members; one-third of the former, and the whole of the latter, are chosen annually by the people, at the general election on the second Tuesday in October. The mayor and aldermen have severally the powers of justices of the peace and oyer and terminer. The salary of the former is 2000 dollars annually, besides fees of office. That of the latter is one thousand dollars, with some fees. The city commissioners, high constables, corders of wood, watchmen, &c. are appointed by the mayor.

The arrangements of the watch, and the manner of lighting the city, are very efficient, as is proved by the rareness of fires, robberies, and disturbances of the peace. The whole number of the city watch is about one hundred, one half of which is under the command of the captain of the watch, and the other half under the lieutenant. The eastern district of the city is under the particular charge of the captain, whose quarters are at the Old Court House, at the corner of Market and Second streets. The lieutenant of the watch has the care of the western district, and his quarters are at the Centre-House, in the Centre Square. It is the duty of the watchmen to light and keep in order all the lamps, which, in the city proper, amount to more than 1600. The watch is set every night at 10 o'clock and continued till day light. Every street and alley in the city is passed by some one of the watch twice in each hour, during the night. The whole expense of lighting and watching the city, amounts to more than 30,000 dollars annually.

Jeu D'esprit.—Beauties of the London Newspapers.

The "miaiseries" (fooleries) of the London press, which formed so prominent an item in the "Reading and Writing Groans" of poor Timothy Testy, seem to be as fair game for the satirist now as they were in the time of Beresford. A writer in one of the London Journals makes some palpable hits at the newspapers of that city; we copy below the introduction, and a few of his specimens of the miaiseries.—*Salem Gazette.*

No one can take up a Newspaper without being disgusted with a number of stupid little paragraphs that go the rounds of the press. The course of the stars is not more certain than that of these miaiseries, when once they are set going, and an experienced quidnunc will calculate their revolution to a day. Some particularly silly nothing, of about half a dozen lines, just fills up a column in a morning paper; it is copied into all the evening papers, and the other morning papers of the next day cannot forego such a clever little thing, that just closes the chinks and packs their lumber close. The weekly papers are sure to adopt it, seeing how popular it has been with all the daily journals; then it goes the rounds of the country, and the editors of the provincial papers, finding it in all the London papers, copy it as a matter of course into their pages. By the time it has circulated in this way through the United Kingdom, to say nothing of its foreign travels, it is quite forgotten in the place of its birth, except by the unhappy *constant readers* of Newspapers, who have always memories miserably tenacious of rubbish. It then travels back to the metropolis, and the editor of some London paper, in want of six lines, with the scissors dangling at his fingers' ends, espying it in the Ballynacrasy Newsletter, straitway cuts it out as a novelty, and transfers it into his columns; then it is again set up, and again it takes the same circuit, and again comes back like a bad penny again to go forth. I assure you that I have been so haunted by a paragraph of this kind, that though forewarned of its nature by the customary commencement, "It is an extraordinary circumstance," or, "It is a singular coincidence," I have, after having passed it over with a pshew in fifty different papers, read it at last in absolute despair, in order to know the worst. You may generally distinguish these miaiseries by this token, that they always begin with an IT, and end with a note of admiration. They begin with IT, because a man who has nothing to write always starts with IT; it is the most pregnant of pronouns, and there is a charming vagueness in its demonstrative quality that leaves it open for the addition of any nonsense: to use the favorite phrase of the trivial, IT is agreeable to any thing. Put a pen into the hands of a scribbler, and set him writing against time, and my life on it he begins with an IT, for that useful little word is never out of place, and always ready for an application: you wrote IT first, and contrive to tack something to IT afterwards. At all events IT is a good round-about road, an imposing sweep to any nothing a man has got to say. Does he wish to intimate to the universe that the moon is not made of green cheese, see how he ennobles the position by coming to it by the way of IT—"IT is an undoubted truth that the moon is not made of green cheese." By virtue of this pronoun the sentence is exactly doubled, and a meagre proverb is made into a good sonorous mouthful, fit for Dr. Johnson's use. Then as for the notes of admiration with which a miaiserie generally concludes; these marks are ordinarily the tributes which a man pays to his own genius; when he writes a good thing, he puts one of them as a sentinel or guard of honour over it, lest it should pass unnoticed in the crowd; the facts of newspapers being for most part brilliant strokes of invention, the inditers of them are kept in perpetual admiration of their own creative faculty, and bestow the meed of applause on their powers of fancy in these notes from themselves to themselves. Did you ever, Mr. Editor, hear the story of the Irish journalist, who killed a child to fill his paper? Good manners must compel you to say No, so I will tell it you. The printer of the paper bawled up the speaking trumpet to the editor, "Sir, we want just three lines to fill the paper." "Kill a child at Waterford then," replied the editor. Anon the printer was again at the trumpet, "Sir, we have killed the child at Waterford, but still want a line to fill the paper." "Contradict the same then," rejoined the editor. Now can we be surprised that men who thus hold life and death in their hands do not exactly understand the rule nil admirari? Nay, may we not find excuses for them if they are apt to wonder a little too much at their own wonders. A good flimflam is not the thing to which I object, but what I abominate are the little sneaking fœtid nothingnesses that are copied from paper to paper. During the Session of Parliament, when the two Houses are sitting, the collective wisdom of the nation finds the newspapers abundantly in nonsense; indeed I am decidedly of opinion, that these assemblies have no other earthly use. But when the houses are up, or during the summer, there issue forth such a delivery of jests, stale even to stinking, and such swarms of standing miaiseries of all orders, as render the perusal of newspapers an operation the most trying to a man of an irritable temper. Let me disgust you with a few specimens of the miaiseries. People are wont to say to their friends when they find any thing particularly disagreeable, "Do taste it, you cannot imagine how nasty it is;" and in the same generous spirit let me beg you to observe the examples I am about to adduce of the follies under consideration, for you can have no notion how offensive they are.

Fashionable News.—It is a remarkable fact, that within the last twenty-three years there have been no fewer than four individuals serving the office of head beadle of Mary-le-bone parish, of the name of Smith!! and what makes the coincidence the more singular three of the church-wardens during the same time were named John!!! These individuals were in no way related to each other, and they all died before they arrived at the advanced age of ninety!!!

Narrow Escape.—As a gentleman was walking on the Chain Pier at Brighton, on Tuesday se'nnight, his hat was blown off by the fury of the boisterous element, and he had a narrow escape of falling into the briney deep.—It is a curious circumstance, that the same individual nearly lost a hat in the very same way some years ago when walking on the pier at Margate!

Lamentable Accident.—It is with great pain that we inform our readers that as Mr. James Dobbs, the landlord of the Cock and Bull public house in Gravel Lane, was going down into his cellar with a green glass quart vessel, such as the juice of the grape is commonly sold in, in his hand, for the purpose of drawing some vinegar out of a cask of beer, his foot slipped on the last step but one, and he was precipitated from the top to the bottom! The bottle flew out of his hand, and was dashed into a thousand countless atoms, so that it is rendered wholly unserviceable as a recipient of vinous liquors, or indeed we may say, of any other fluids; the landlord was picked up by Mr. Higging, the pewter collector of the establishment, unhurt. It is a singular circumstance that the cork in the mouth of the bottle received no perceptible injury, while the bottle itself was next to annihilated!!—Mr. Dobbs' lady who is five months gone with her ninth child, of whom eight are now living, was much alarmed by the noise made by her husband in his descent, and remarked to a neighbour sitting in the bar, that she thought something must have fallen down!

Remarkable instance of Sagacity in a Dog.—On Saturday last, a labouring man named Baldwin, in the employ of Mr. Stokes, of Weymouth, had his dinner brought to him as usual by his second daughter, an interesting little girl of nine years of age, in a covered wicker basket. But being unexpectedly called away for a few moments, his faithful dog (which is a sagacious quadruped, of the terrior breed, curiously dotted over his eye with a light brown, or tan-coloured spot, and partially web footed) most unaccountably abstracted the poor man's fare, for on his return, the basket was found lying upon its side, and quite exhausted!!!

Retirement of Lord Liverpool.—It is confidently asserted in the higher circles, that Lord Liverpool is about to retire from his Majesty's councils, his Lordship having unfortunately lost the royal favor, as it is said, for his persisting to wear in the morning ill fashioned, baggy, blue kersemere pantaloons, tied with worsted strings at the ancles, with white cotton stockings, and surprisingly large leather bound shoes; a style of dress to which his Majesty has more than once expressed his most unqualified dislike. The noble Earl, however, with that independence which marks his character, refused to compromise his inexpressibles, and a rupture has consequently taken place. Boots or trowsers with continuation in office were offered to his Lordship, we understand, but he rejected both with great firmness. It was then proposed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Weston, the King's tailor, but this also was declined.—Thus the matter rests at present! We shall keep our eyes on this delicate affair, and shall give our readers the earliest intelligence of every thing that occurs in the progress of it.

Second Edition.—Half past two o'clock.—We stop the press to announce that we have nothing to communicate!

From the Auburn Free Press.

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

If you wish to study character—if you wish to see the world—if you wish to know what crudities exist in the human race, go to the printing office when the paper is published, and the morning stage has brought the usual bundle of crize, criss, con. and congressional proceedings. Let a lazy fellow like myself, one who has little to do, and a less disposition to perform even that little, make a morning's lounge in the printing office, and he will learn more than he would in a fortnight's poring over his dusty, wormeaten volumes. I love to secure a quiet nook, and, with a newspaper before me, peep out to observe the motley assemblage who flock together to present their advertisements, find fault with the editor or printer, hear the latest news, make their sage remarks, and "spill their judgments" on the political affairs of this mundane sphere.

In comes Mr. Dry Goods, with a request that a blunder, the printer had made in publishing an advertisement of his the day before, by substituting chints for cheese, making it read, "a quantity of chints from one of the first dairies in the county," might be corrected. The compositor was called, the manuscript was produced, and found printed verbatim, and Mr. Dry Goods hastily left the office to correct his own mistakes.

Mr. Vinegar Cruet, the village grocer, wished that "smoked herrings" might be put in capitals, as he wished to draw the attention of the public to that article.

A young gentleman entered and handed a small packet of papers to the editor, and left the office. His manner plainly enough indicated that he belonged to the class of idlers who contribute their mite to the ephemeral columns of the day.

"Mr. Editor," said a fat old fellow who sat wheezing in his easy chair, "you give too much room to such idle fellows; who cares for their literature and their essays? I had rather read a debate in congress, or our legislature, than all the literary trash which the whole tribe of scribblers can produce in a year."

"Perhaps, Mr. Grumblegumption, it may be so with you, but you will be so good as to recollect there are numerous persons who patronize a paper merely for the miscellaneous articles it contains, and who rarely, if ever, look at a congressional debate; and we caterers for the public must consult the inclination and taste of all, as far as is consistent with the paramount obligations we owe to society."

"But I tell you," interrupted Grumblegumption, "that no advantage whatever is derived from all the tales, essays and poetry, which the present generation has produced—they only"—

"Mr. Editor," said a young lady who had that moment entered, "will you please to hand me your last paper, containing the prize essay of the 'Dream of Love,' from the New York Mirror."

It was given her, and with a smile and a look, which I would not have exchanged for all the congressional debates in the universe, Grumble to boot, she retired.

"There," continued he, "such are the persons for whom you exclude the wisdom of sages, and the researches of our legislative halls."

A pedlar of combs, sleeve-buttons, needles, &c. inquired for a paper—one was handed him, and, turning it over, said his object in calling was to examine the bank note exchange, but was surprised to find it excluded, when it was so particularly necessary for gentlemen engaged in trade. He was referred to the city papers for the information necessary to determine the character of the two dollar bill he held in his hand, and turning on his heel he left us.

A young man entered, handed a paper, and retired. It read as follows:—"Married last Wensday by Rev. elder Mackay, Mr. Jon hingham to Mis olive judze awl of this plase."

Enough, said I, for one morning, and debouched from my corner, leaving Grumblegumption to conclude his harangue against poems, tales, and newspaper essays, at his leisure. THE MEDLER.

INTEMPERANCE.

We have seldom seen a more powerful appeal to the understanding and feelings than is contained in the following extract from an address delivered by the Hon. John Holmes, of Massachusetts, before the members of Saco Lodge.

"Temperance is a Masonic virtue. And let it be held in everlasting remembrance, that *intemperance* is a most fatal and destructive vice. The temptations and delusions of this adversary of our peace, the treacherous arts by which it flatters us from the paths of rectitude, and the syren song by which it lures us into its foul embrace, surpass the powers of description. The cursed, fascinating, fatal charm by which it binds the faculties, captivates the heart and perverts and paralizes the understandings, is a matter of the profoundest astonishment. Before the danger is discovered, escape is hopeless and the willing victim irretrievably lost. Floating gently down a smooth and delightful current, towards the brink of tremendous cataracts, he sees no necessity of resisting its force, perceives not its increase, nor reflects that he is approaching the danger. Every moment the power and inclination to resist diminish, while the danger is increased. He approaches, perceives the dashing, hears the roaring, and feels the trembling. The current is accelerated, it becomes irresistable, he is hurried to the brink, the abyss yawns, he is swallowed in the vortex and lost forever. Is the charm irresistible? Does the malady admit no cure? Is the calamity inevitable? Can nothing be done by *means* to prevent it? Yes. Let them administer correction with the hand of friendship. Let the admonition be honest, faithful and seasonable. To provide against possible danger, let them often try the experiment upon themselves, to discover the first symptoms of the contagion.

They will pardon my zeal, for it is in the cause of humanity. I am pleading for the disconsolate mother, the hapless orphan, and the broken-hearted and distracted wife. I come with the tears of disappointed love and the anguish of the wounded heart. I plead in the name and behalf of suffering virtue, neglected and abandoned for revel and riot. I imagine I hear a voice from the dark and dismal mansion of the dead, saying, "O ye sons of dissipation and excess! ye prodigals, who flee and contend with the fate of a benevolent Providence! come and behold the consequences of your revels, the victims of your folly. See the father's pride and mother's joy snatched from their embraces and hurried headlong to an untimely tomb. See the flower of youth and beauty shedding its fragrance and displaying its glory; but see the morning dew has escaped to the breeze, it declines, withers and dies. Here the object of virtuous affection; there the promise of exhausted bliss; this is the hope of his country, and that the encouragement and consolation of religion—all poisoned by intemperance, all destroyed to a premature and disgraceful death.—Look at these and be admonished."

BAY OF NAPLES.

From a Journal in Italy, by an American.

The celebrated scenery of this country is of a peculiar description. The bay of Naples is well nigh thirty miles in diameter; and this immense basin, or goblet, as the Neapolitans are fond of denominating it, is surrounded by mountains on a corresponding scale of magnificence. As if to add a mountainous to the scene, a volcano is introduced, with all that is imposing in its size and figure, and all the sublimity of a depository of power enormous, mysterious, whose terrible effects are seen in devastated fields and ruined cities. It rises near the shore, from an extensive and fertile plain, at first with a slope as smooths and gradual as to be hardly perceptible, then steeper and steeper, till its upper part is a perfect cone, like the heap of sand in the bottom of an hour-glass, and formed in the same manner, by materials emptied from the top. In addition to the curious appearance which, in common with other mountains, Vesuvius assumes from the changes of season and weather, the smoke, which is continually ascending from the crater, gives an important variety to it at every change of wind, of light and shade. When it is perfectly calm, the smoke rises to an immense height, like a noble column supporting the sky; at other times, it flies to such a distance that it forms all the clouds that are to be seen, and heightens the scene at sun-set, by a reddish dusky hue, peculiar to itself. This morning the sun rose a little southward of the mountain, among piles of broken clouds, which dazzled the eyes with red, yellow, and orange coloured light. The wind was strong from the north-east, and, blowing the smoke from the crater, rolled it slowly down the side of the mountain, in a dense, unbroken volume. At two-thirds the distance to the plain it divided itself up, and forming a few curls, rose into the air much higher than the crater, growing broader and brighter, till it assumed the colours of the clouds and mingled in their company. For half an hour, the mountain was entirely in the clouds; but when the light of the sun at length shone over the summit, it fell upon the descending volume of smoke, and tinged the edges of its ten thousand little curls. A view like this is worthy of being longer dwelt upon, if it could be adequately described:—the mountain seemed pouring out a flood of coined silver.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

Oh! say not woman's love is light,
Or that the smile,
Which plays upon her lips so bright,
Is falsehood's wile;
No! woman's love will ne'er decay,
Though all that pleased be passed away!
Then say not that her smile, though gay,
Will e'er beguile.

Oh! think not woman's heart is cold,
Nor weeps her eye—
Or that the bosom you behold
Ne'er breathes a sigh:
No! woman's heart is warm and true,
Though meek and mild as morning dew:
Then, think not that her love for you
Too soon will die!

There is poetry as well as sentiment in the following passage, from a tragedy lately published at London, entitled *Ximena*.

LOVE.

Yes! my Gianna,
Where'er we are in God's great universe
A sun will rise—a sun will set—thy smile
Can make a desert bloom. Tho' we may not
Kneel down to heaven in consecrated domes,
Night shall spread round her arched shadows, and
Build us a solemn temple more sublime
Than e'er the feeble hand of man could frame?
The moon shall be our living lamp: we'll join
The glorious congregation of the stars
In their eternal hymns. Oh! I shall find
Solitude peopled in Gianna's smiles,
And hold the world well lost that leaves thee mine. * * *

WOMAN.

It has been often remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like a woman's heart; and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the gray dawn into his chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire, his eyes will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, remains to characterise his nature, and prove, in one instance at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness and owns no recollection of self. In silence, and in the depth of night, she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir, or whisper, of the now more-than-ever loved one who lies under the hand of human affection. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not waken a mouse; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort, and devotion; and thus, night after night she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed; *her* eye never winking, *her* mind never palled, *her* nature, that at other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex almost predominance

...ously part of the performance he met with ...ppointment. The manager compen... him handsomely, but was loudly hooted, and ...ed forward when the curtain had fallen.—He addressed the audience on the subject of a bad community." This was so agreeable to them, that they appeared sadly disappointed, when he stated the following night was intended to be his last—but eight. It was said in a Dublin morning paper, that Mr. Kean had promised to make known the glorious reception he had met with, as an "example to the British public."

From Snowden's New-York National Advocate.

Mr. Robertson's Aerial Voyage.

On Saturday afternoon a little after 7 o'clock, Mr. E. Robertson, the son of Professor Robertson of Paris, made an ascent in a balloon from the interior of Castle Garden, before an immense concourse of spectators.

About three o'clock the apparatus was nearly ready for filling the balloon with hydrogen gas. More than a dozen casks were ranged in the form of a circle, with tin pipes leading into a large tub in the centre, in which was immersed a cask of a similar form to the first. Iron filings being placed in the casks, and the usual mixture of five parts of water and one of sulphuric acid being thrown into them, a decomposition accompanied with a considerable effervescence, was then occasioned. The oxygen gas remained combined with the iron while the hydrogen gas escaped through the pipes to the centre, and thence in a purified state into the balloon. The casks to the right were first put in requisition and as the gas was wanted, they continued producing it by the same process round the circle. It takes considerable time to fill a body of any magnitude with this species of gas, in consequence of the small proportion of it which is contained in water. In a hundred parts of water there are eighty-five of oxygen which must combine with the iron filings, and only about fifteen parts of hydrogen with which the balloon is filled. The process, however, of decomposing the water and procuring the gas, was so new to many of those spectators in the interior of the garden, that they continued for the space of several hours with great patience to witness the gradual repletion of the machine. About four o'clock the balloon exhibited the appearance of a young elephant, as one of the spectators facetiously remarked, without his proboscis, and quivered about on the piece of canvas on which it was placed, as if it were just beginning to become instinct with life. It gradually grew in its dimensions, and by 5 o'clock the net work to which is suspended the car of the Aeronaut, was thrown over it, to prevent it from ascending in the atmosphere. This network ended in about a dozen small cords at which as many young men and boys were stationed for the purpose of holding it down.—They were evidently pleased with their office, as who would not be pleased to be admitted within the ring of science and there prevent the thing almost alive from starting away to the upper sky.

During the four hours occupied in filling the balloon, the company crowded into the garden in one continual stream. The greater proportion were females, who exhibited in their countenances every symptom of satisfaction. The front part of the upper terrace was soon crowded, and the lower range of circular seats filled up with great celerity. It has been said, that by the hour at which the balloon ascended, the garden contained within its ample bosom about five thousand persons or more.

Towards seven o'clock the carriage of Gen. La Fayette and suite made its appearance at the outskirts of the crowd on the Battery. A shout of gratulation was then raised and prolonged until it reached the very centre of the garden. The carriages made their way slowly to the gate of the Castle, on which the venerable man dismounted and walked along the draw-bridge to the inner entrance. Near the bridge he stopped for a few minutes, and bowed with condescension to the crowd on either side, which immediately increased their rapture to a deafening peal. On entering the Garden, he was received with the same overwhelming welcome, and while he proceeded to the canopy prepared for his reception, the air rang with the shouts of the mingled thousands which filled the place.

As soon as La Fayette was seated Mr. Robertson hastened the process of filling the balloon. The acids and the water were thrown into the casks: the gas poured forth in constant jets and escaped into the reservoir: and the balloon rose up and poised itself on the circumambient air. The æronaut then appeared dressed in a species of French uniform and a chapeau decorated with lace. In a few minutes, preparations were made to attach the car to the cords, and to place there the couple of flags which he was to carry to the upper regions with him. This was soon accomplished and in about half an hour after seven o'clock, the enterprising traveller of the air ascended the car, and announced that all was ready for his departure to the upper regions. Standing in the car, he then sailed round the interior of the Garden, and approaching the canopy under which General La Fayette stood, made a respectable bow to the veteran hero and gave him to understand his readiness for departure. At this moment every eye in the garden was intently directed to one spot, and the interest now excited was astonishing. The word was accordingly given, and the æronaut ascended from the eastern side of the garden, in the most majestic and imposing style. He rose gradually amidst the shouts of the spectators, but as he ascended, the balloon rolled its side against the flag staff by which it was whirled once or twice as it rose. In rising over the western roof of the ball room, the car almost came in contact with one of the lamp posts. Having cleared this obstruction he was seen by the multitudes on the battery and the surrounding eminences, who hailed him with the most incessant shouts of applause.—As the balloon was suspended over the water between the western extremity of the garden and the wharf of the Philadelphia steam boats, it appeared to descend or at least to remain in equilibrium, upon which he disengaged himself from the flags, and in the hurry he lost his hat. Some say he flung it away; this however could not be distinctly ascertained from the garden. The balloon then arose anew with great grandeur and effect. Its course was the best which could have been, for it went directly over the whole city of N. York, from South to North. The evening was beautiful in the extreme, and the wind which had been pretty high during the afternoon, moderated to a gentle breeze. He took the direction to Long Island, and about half an hour after his departure, became invisible to the spectators of Castle Garden.

The immense number of spectators out on this occasion was truly astonishing. From the roof of the saloon in the garden, the Battery presented one of the finest and most diversified spectacles which eyes could behold. The whole battery was almost filled, and presented an immense block of human creatures.—The mixture of females dressed generally in light colours, and males with a more sombre costume, gave it a singular appearance. The harbour round the garden was also crowded with small boats full of persons, and the steam boat James Kent, stationed a short distance from the western extremity of the garden, was literally crowded and hung round with spectators. The wharves and the shipping in the neighbourhood were in the same state. There could not be fewer than thirty or forty thousand persons out on this occasion.

To the above account we add the following additional particulars, which we have received from an authentic source. After clearing himself from the buildings of Castle Garden the aeronaut, finding that the quantity of gas was rather deficient, began to throw out by throwing out such things as he could spare. He flung out both his flags and his chapeau de bras, which were picked up by some boats as soon as they reached the water. The balloon then ascended and floated away in about a north east direction which carried it directly over the city, he tossed away his grappling iron which fell in a gentleman's garden, and he was prepared, should occasion require it, to part with his coat also. This, however, he endeavoured to reserve to the last, as it contained his barometer. He was fortunate enough however to carry it through the whole voyage. He passed very near the spire of Trinity Church, but when he reached St. Paul's his elevation was considerably increased. His ascent was so gradual that he was distinctly seen by almost every one in the city. He continued ascending until he crossed the East River, and about two miles beyond Newton, Long Island, he descended with great gentleness in a field. He was in the atmosphere for the space of an hour, so that it was nearly dark when he touched terra firma again. We have understood he stopped his progress merely by taking hold of a fence. The gentleness in the movements of the balloon may be attributed to the moderation of the breeze, which died away with the declining sun. Having at this place found a countryman with a waggon, he hired him to carry him to town together with the balloon and car. The car was accordingly placed in the waggon, and the half emptied balloon floated in the atmosphere above. In this plight they passed through the village of Newton to the no small amusement of its inhabitants. Every one was out, old and young, gazing, with the little daylight that was remaining, at the strangest waggon load which had ever passed through their village. The waggoner continued his journey without intermission, and about half an hour after eleven o'clock, the æronaut and his balloon were safely landed in Castle Garden.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Paris dates of May 31, contain an account of the coronation of King Charles X. at Rheims, on the 29th. The King left Paris, May 24th, for Compeigne, where he remained until the 27th. He then went to Fismes, and on the 28th to a village called Bourgeux, where he met the Royal family, the great officers, &c. and a grand procession was formed. Among the Ambassadors present, were the Duke of Northumberland, Prince Esterhazy, Count Pozzo di Borgo, and Sidi Hamet, the Minister of Tunis.

On the day of the coronation, the King walked in the procession to the Church, between two cardinals. The procession was very magnificent, and the dresses very brilliant. The King pronounced the coronation oath in a clear and distinct voice, in the following words: "I promise in the presence of God and my people, to support and to honor our holy religion, as it is the duty of every Christian King, and oldest son of the church; to do justice and right to my subjects; and to reign according to the laws of the kingdom and the constitutional charter, which I swear faithfully to perform. So help me God and the holy Evangelists."

The ceremony of annointing, and of the coronation, by the Archbishop of Rheims, is then described. After the coronation, the King and the high officers sat down to a dinner, of 130 covers, given by the city of Rheims. The King granted a pardon to a great number of persons under sentence of death for political offences, among others, to Gen. Drout d'Erlon.

The horses of the King's carriage ran away with it, and he owes his life to the skill of his postilion and coachman. General Curial was thrown from his horse and had two ribs broken. General Bordeselle was thrown twice, but received no injury.

There are some particulars of a late date from Greece, but no event of importance is mentioned. The Egyptian army is said to have been in the neighborhood of Modon, on the last of April, in a critical situation. The Pacha has lost many of his men in various engagements, and was suffering for want of provisions. He waited in vain for a diversion in his favor by the seraskier, and for the fleet from Constantinople. This information is received from Corfu, under date May 1. It is confirmed by news from Ceres to April 30, which states that the Seraskier had raised the siege of Missolonghi, and having been beaten by the Greeks near Arta, had been obliged to retreat to Jamaica. The same news is confirmed under date of Constantinople, April 27. It is stated that the Captain Pacha was expected to sail with the fleet in five or six days.

It is confidently asserted that Ulysses, who had gone over to the Turks, had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to flee to the mountains; and that Gourra, who is the commander on the side of Athens, hoped to catch him. Colocotroni and his associates were still confined at Hydra.

Under the Corfu head of the 1st May, it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha, after several actions, in which he had been defeated, was at Modon, and had beheaded all the remaining European officers, not taken prisoners by the Greeks, to whom, according to the Turkish custom, he attributes his misfortunes. His troops does not exceed 3000 men at most, and are said to be in want of every thing.

A tremendous fire broke out at Bordeaux, on the 2d of June, by which property to the value of four millions of francs was consumed, including 2500 pipes of brandy. To the amount of about two millions was insured.

A letter of the 26th of May from Barcelona, states, that in the prison of that place and Villafranca, there are actually 144 persons for trial by the Executive Military Commission.

Mr. O'Connell has arrived in Dublin, and made a sort of triumphal entrance. Mrs. O'Connell and her daughter were in the carriage with him, which was drawn through the streets by the people, amidst shouts and cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

An extensive house in the Sugar trade has failed in Dublin, for upwards of £19,000, and on the next day the chief magistrate stopped payment.

The Hydrophobia has appeared in several places, in England, and we observe accounts of the deaths of several persons from this terrible malady.

It is stated in a European paper, that during the late discussions of the Catholic question, in one of his examinations, Dr. Doyle disclosed with great candor and frankness, an historical exposition of the highest interest.—It was unknown before, that, until the death of the last of the Stuarts, the Pretender had always nominated to the vacant Sees in Ireland. The English Government, with all its gold, had never been able to get at this secret; and, when we reflect that it was, perhaps, in the keeping of ten thousand individuals, an admirable an example of guarded fidelity towards the legitimate Sovereign recalls to recollection, that the only General of Maria Theresa, whom the King of Prussia despaired of being able to corrupt, was an Irishman; and that Louis XVI. had not more faithful defenders than the Irish attached to his service.

A Brussels Journal announces that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders, to the exhibition at Harlem, is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth 4,320 threads, in this that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of threads superposible through fourteen, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

The deplorable state of commerce at Venice has attracted the attention of the Emperor of Austria, who intends to visit that city with a view to take such measures as are calculated to improve the trade of that once so flourishing place.

A remarkable instance of superstition and mal-administration of justice, occurred at Barcelona a short time since. The Military commission condemned a man to the galleys for ten years, for having said that the image of the Virgin Mary at Montserrat was made of wood. During the trial, the Counsel for the prisoner remarked, that there was no more harm in saying that the image of the Virgin at Montserrat was made of wood, than in saying that her image at Saragossa was made of marble. For this expression he was sentenced by the Commission to six months imprisonment in a fortress.

From a letter dated May 6, from a respectable house at Buenos Ayres to another in Baltimore, we have been politely permitted to make the following extracts: "Recently there have been several political changes—all the Englishmen who were detained so long in Paraguay, have been permitted to come away with their property. Since their arrival here, several expeditions have been fitted out for that country; but it is impossible to say whether they will be allowed to return, as it was only through the interference of the English minister that the first were liberated, and none but Englishmen.

"The war in Upper Peru is at length closed, by one of Olaneta's colonels who deserted him, carrying a large part of his force. A battle ensued between them, in which Olaneta was killed, when hostilities terminated. At the time of the action, General Sucre was in Olaneta's rear, and had already obtained possession of Potosi, but arrived too late to assist in the action. It is believed that Olaneta was killed by some of his own party, as he was the first person who fell, at the commencement of the action. The result of this affair must prove of immense benefit to the commerce of this place. Upper Peru is one of the richest provinces in this part of South America, and has always obtained its supplies of merchandize from this port. It has been closed for nearly ten years.

"The last accounts from the Banda Oriental state that Gen. Lavilija, who is at the head of the revolutionary movement in that quarter, has upwards of one thousand men under his command. General Lecor, the commander at Monte Video, has sent out 400 men to disperse them, but if they come in contact with Lavilija, they will either join him or he will take them prisoners. Lecor has no other cavalry—his German troops will do well enough to defend fortified places, but they cannot expect to oppose the countrymen on horseback with any prospect of success.

"There cannot be a doubt that this Government is at the bottom of this movement, and will support Lavilija. A law was yesterday passed by the Congress, authorising the executive to raise an army of 8000 men—so you may calculate to a certainty that there will be a rapture between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. A few fast sailing schooners would sell well, for if this Government do not issue commissions, Lavilija will."

Extract of a letter from Rio de la Plata, dated May 20th.

"Montevideo still remains faithful to his imperial Majesty. All the out-posts were taken by surprise and the Brazilian troops made prisoners and started off for Buenos Ayres, before they were aware of what was doing.—The Orientalists were near succeeding in an attempt to get possession of Montevideo, but Le Cor was informed of the revolution just in time to save it, by closing the gates as the enemy was approaching. The Emperor is embarking 15 hundred troops to strengthen Le Cor, and he has on the river, and on the way, a considerable naval force, so that the patriots can have little hope of reducing the town. In case Buenos Ayres has had any hand in this business there will probably be a declaration of war on the part of Brazil, and the former will suffer most, unless, as it is surmised, Bolivar is at the bottom of the thing, and has an understanding with Buenos Ayres, for the latter to cause a rupture with his imperial majesty, when the *Liberator* may be justified in gratifying his passion of pursuing the war against Royal power; and some prophets believe he will in time march from one end of the Brazils to the other, and put their public affairs on another footing.

It is apprehended the northern discontented provinces will become unruly again, as soon as the river Plate intelligence reaches them, in which case the emperor will have sufficient business to engage his attention."

MEXICO.—By the schooner Echo, captain Griffith, arrived at Baltimore, in 19 days from Tampico, we learn that it was perfectly healthy at Tampico and Vera Cruz, and that the country throughout was tranquil. The schr. Virginia Ross, captain Low, of Baltimore, in attempting to cross the Bar on the 23d day of June, got ashore and was totally lost. In the Echo came passenger, captain A. De Peyster, from San Blas, via. Mexico and Vera Cruz—He is the bearer of dispatches from our Minister at Mexico. A number of English vessels had arrived upon the coast with machinery and miners for the various mining companies. The general impression was that the speculations would prove highly productive.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

B. C. Tees who was convicted on eight indictments, at the late session of the Mayor's Court, for forgery and other frauds, was on Wednesday sentenced to twenty-four years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, at hard labor, and to be fed and clothed as the law directs.

Within a few days, Achilles and Napoleon Murat, sons of the late king of Naples, have made, at the Prothonatory's office in this city, the necessary declarations of their intentions, preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States.

The duties paid by the Auctioneers of this city, during the year ending on the 1st of last month, amounted to $72,513 30.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution in such cases, has revoked the commission of Lewis Deffebach as a justice of the peace for the county of Philadelphia.

In Carter's alley, on Wednesday afternoon, a young man, the father of a family, died in consequence of having, the day before, drunk freely of Iced Water.

General La Fayette will remain several days in this city, and will then proceed by Lancaster to Baltimore and Washington. He expects to reach Baltimore about the 25th instant.

Gen. George Izard, of Philadelphia, recently appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in the room of Gen. James Miller, resigned, has entered upon the duties of his office.

On the 8th instant, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Ice House of William Lee, on Chesnut, near Schuylkill Fifth, when the roof was burnt, and Mr. Lee sustained considerable loss by the burning of the straw and melting of the ice.

Richard Rush, Esq. Minister at the Court of St. James, and family, arrived at New York on Monday, in the packet ship York, from London.

The trial of Isaac H. Desha, for the murder of Francis Baker, in Kentucky, has again been postponed to the next Harrison circuit court term, not one Juryman having been obtained.

A City Meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday week, Mr. Davis, Moderator to ballot on a bill for establishing a Fire Department in that city. The excitement was very great. The whole number of ballots was 2,511; yeas 1,347, and nays 1,164; majority in favour of the bill, 183.

Two females of a family in Baltimore were near losing their lives by eating poisonous cheese which had been purchased in the market. Soon after the cheese was eaten, it occasioned illness and vomiting to such a degree that the lives of the persons were for a time despaired of. A whole family at the Point were similarly affected a few days ago, by eating cheese of the same deleterious quality.

The Rhode Island Legislature have passed an act, granting a lottery for raising 10,000 dollars for the support of free schools in the town of Newport. Independent of this grant a specific one of 800 dollars was also made.

It is stated in the Savannah Republican, that Col. John Crowell has been suspended from the office of Agent for Indian affairs.

The Kentucky Commonwealth Bank paper is appreciating at last: One and a half dollars would bring one dollar in specie at Lexington!

Among the passengers in the Cincinnatus, arrived at New York from London, are four sons of the late Emperor of Mexico, on a visit to their mother, who is now in that city.

Burning Springs, emitting inflammable gas, have been lately discovered near Penn Yan, N. Y. Over one of them a tub is placed, and a gun-barrel inserted, from which issues a beautiful flame of a bluish tinge.

Seventy-nine thousand ship letters were received at the New York Post Office during the quarter ending on the 30th of June.

A drayman had his leg broken on Wednesday evening, opposite the Hospital gate on Pine street. By the running away of his horse, he was thrown from his seat, and his leg was caught in the wheel. We understand that amputation has been found necessary.

Gov. Barbour, now Secretary of War, who has just returned to the Seat of Government, from a visit to the North, gave the following toast at the late celebration: "North and South—Intercourse only is wanting to make us friends and brothers." The sentiment is no less liberal than just.

The Emperor of Russia has recently issued a prohibition for specie to be carried out of the empire. Travellers are not allowed to have more than 50 rubles in silver and 10 rubles in copper coin.

The Governor of Maryland has requested the Governor of Virginia to send John Conners, the supposed murderer of Miss Cunningham, to Elkton, for trial.

A set of elegant buttons has been manufactured of North Carolina gold by Messrs. Hayden, Scofield & Levenger, of Connecticut, with the head of Washington on them, and intended as a present to Gen. La Fayette.

A London paper of the 6th ult. states that within a few weeks, there had been exported to the Continent by way of Dover, in gold and silver, upwards of £700,000.

A dwelling house in Danvers, (Mass.) inhabited by four families, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Some of the children narrowly escaped with their lives.

The editor of the Genius of Liberty, printed at Leesburg, (in Virginia,) says, that he knows of one gentleman who cuts nine hundred acres of wheat, and who, with sixteen cradlers, and thirty-two rakers and binders, has got through his harvesting.

Richard C. Anderson, Esq. American Minister to Colombia, arrived at Louisville, (Ky.) on the 21st of June.

The great timber ship Columbus, on her way from England to St. John's, N. B. was abandoned at sea, to wreck, on the 17th of May.

The receipts of the French treasury, for this year, are estimated at one hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars, more than double our whole national debt.

The Commissioners of the State of Georgia, in company with Major Andrews and Gen. Gaines, held a talk with the friendly Indians at the Indian Springs, on the 29th ult. Two days after, a meeting of the hostile party was to have been held at the Agency at which the same gentlemen, together with the U. States Commissioners, Messrs. Campbell and Merriwether were to attend.

Late Gibraltar papers received at Boston, mention the arrival at Cadiz on the 27th April, of the Sp. sloop of war Yea, Lt. Hull, (an American) with despatches, and many passengers, belonging to the troops which capitulated with Bolivar. No individual is allowed to come ashore, except Hull, who went to the Isla, and thence, it is believed, to Madrid. Orders were given to fire upon any one that should go near the ship; which measure has given rise to many idle reports.

A letter from Bladensburg, Md. under date of 9th instant, states that on the 4th there was an unprovoked and (supposed to be) a premeditated *murder*, committed by James Boteler on the body of James Bridewell a citizen of that place, by several strokes across his chest with a heavy stick, from which he expired instantly; and notwithstanding great exertions were made to arrest the murderer, he made his escape. The said murderer (James Boteler) is described to be about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, and pretty stout made, full-round red face, somewhat freckled, short red hair, stout beard and whiskers, and stammers a little in his speech. He eloped in a blue Jacket and trowsers. From information received, it is believed, that on Thursday last, he was on the road from Baltimore going towards Havre de Grace, and will likely make for New York.

In giving our opinion last week, (says the Trenton Federalist,) upon the affairs of the State Bank, we stated "that the holders of its notes seemed to be left with but very slight grounds of hope that they would ever be redeemed!" One of the Directors, who is engaged in investigating the affairs of the Bank, has called upon us since, and states that it is his opinion, that the bank will ultimately be able to redeem its notes.

A most awful accident occurred at the celebration of Independence, at the Carlisle barracks. In firing the last gun, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after the company had mostly dispersed, the piece burst, and Dr. John S. Given, and a young lad, of the name of Bell, were so mangled by the explosion, that they expired in a few moments. Several others were slightly injured. We understand the piece was iron—that the charge was not unusual but it is believed that it was not rammed home.

The Georgia Patriot, of June 28, says the expedition that lately marched from Twiggs county, in pursuit of the Indians, having gone as far as the orders from General Gaines suffered them, and finding no enemy, nor any hostile preparations, have returned to their homes. The same paper adds, that all accounts agree in representing the nation as perfectly peaceable and tranquil; and they heard of no animosity expressed by them towards the whites, nor any thing to interrupt the harmony existing between them, save in one or two instances of private dispute in which the whites were the aggressors. The rolling continues as frequently as formerly through the nation, without interruption from the Indians. None of the numerous visitors at Indian Springs have left there in consequence of fear of attack from the Indians, notwithstanding their proximity to the place.

The Missouri papers express an impression that the commerce heretofore carried on between Missouri and the Internal Provinces, and which has been a source of so much profit and advantage to those enterprising citizens who have engaged in it, as well as to the State, does not hold out sufficient inducements to continue it. The opinion is predicated upon a letter from Poseo del Norte, 200 miles south of Santa Fee.

The building in which the Post Office at Baltimore has been kept for several years past, has been sold, and is to be pulled down to give place to a splendid City Hotel. Very commodious rooms have been appropriately fitted up for the Post Office in the Athenæum, corner of Light street and East Lombard, late New Church street, and the Post Office was accordingly removed there on Saturday last.

On Saturday last, 15 or 16 colored people, men, women, and children, the servants of different planters beyond the Eastern Branch were crossing that river, on their way home, from where they had attended church for the performance of their religious duties, and to get some of their children baptised. By some accident the boat was upset, and all the unhappy beings perished, except one man and one of the women.

On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house, at the corner of Fayette-street and Chatham Square, New York, discovered at a depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arched vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. The building which had stood on this ground, it is said, was about 50 years old.

Delaware and Passaic Canal.—It is stated in a New York paper, that on Saturday last, contracts were entered into for excavating upwards of twenty sections of the Canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Passaic rivers. The contracts, it is reported, were made on very favorable terms for the company, in consequence of great competition. The excavation is to be commenced immediately. It is said, an inclined plane or a fall of 40 feet, will be finished this season, on the plan recommended by Professor Renwick, of Columbia College.

It is in contemplation at Charleston, after the example of Massachusetts, to erect a monument in the City Square, "in honor of the memories of the revolutionary worthies of the State." The drawing of this structure, represents a solid column, of the obelisk form, elevated on a grand zocle or base. The extreme height of the column is about 76 feet. The base is a perfect square, spreading 28 feet and rising 20 feet. The whole to be of marble, except the decorations, which will be executed in bronze.

The culture of silk in Egypt, is said to have been undertaken by orders of the Pacha, on a scale equally extensive with that of cotton; and as the soil and climate are alike favourable to the growth of the mulberry, and the breeding of the worm, it is believed that there will, at no remote period, be a vast increase in the produce of a commodity now in such universal request throughout Europe.

A gentleman direct from Thompson's Island informs us that it continues sickly there, though many laborious improvements have been made with a view to render it more healthy. The woods have been opened in several directions, favorable to a free circulation of air. The plantain, the banana, and some other tropical fruits, introduced there, some time since, thrive well. The stock on the island is fast increasing, and will very soon afford a supply. The merchants of Cuba frequently meet with a good speculation there, on the sale of the cargoes of wrecked vessels, which are sold at the Island.

Dr. Adam Seybert, recently deceased, and late a representative from Philadelphia to Congress, has bequeathed one thousand dollars towards the education of the deaf and dumb—five hundred to the Orphan Asylum—fifty to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and has made another bequest which we shall express in the words of the will—

"Whereas it is my opinion that some of the unfortunate convicts who are discharged from the Philadelphia Penitentiary, after having undergone the penalty of the law, without having the means to procure a morsel of food or a night's lodging, might be prevented from the commission of other crimes, were they provided with a moderate sum of money—I do request you to subscribe in my name five hundred dollars towards a fund to be established for the purpose aforesaid, according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by a majority of the board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary aforesaid. If the citizens of Philadelphia do not add to the sum aforesaid further subscriptions, within six months after you have made my intentions known to the inspectors of the Penitentiary aforesaid for the time being, in such manner as will be adequate to establish a fund sufficient for the purpose abovementioned, you are then to consider my request on this subject as null and void. My opinion is that every convict discharged as abovementioned, should receive from the fund aforesaid as much money as would enable him to purchase food for two days, and lodgings for two nights."

It is understood that when the trial of Commodore Porter, now pending before the Naval Court Martial is closed, the Court will continue its sittings, to embrace the trials of Captains Stewart and Sinclair, Commandant Carter, and Lieut. Hunter—on charges to be then and there preferred.

Judge Provost, who had been ordered home as a material witness in the case of Com. Stewart, is we understand, since dead. Of the particulars of his death we have no information; but we believe the report to be correct. It will be recollected that the Judge has acted as the private agent of our government in Chili and Peru since a very early stage of the late revolutions, on the borders of the Pacific.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Missouri Intelligencer of the 4th ult. states that treaties have been concluded by General Clark, with the Kanzas and Osage Indians, for the cession of all the land which they held within that state, and also for a considerable district of country west of Missouri and Arkansas. Several new and advantageous stipulations have been introduced into these treaties. The country west of Missouri and Arkansas is appropriated to the use of the Kanzas and Osages, and of other Indians now within the limits of that state, none of whom are to settle within twenty leagues of the boundary.

While Mr. Chauncey Hotchkiss and his daughter, belonging to Paris, N. Y. and his grand daughter, Miss Eliza Bowne, from Berner township, Penn. were lately riding down the bank at Black Rock, Buffalo, Niagara, in a wagon with the view of crossing over to Cana-

Green-Room Intelligence.

The new Circus in New-York, is situated in Laurens, near Canal street, and bears the name of La Payette. Many equestrian and dramatic performers of known celebrity, have been associated together at this place, which will no doubt ensure it a share of that extensive patronage which is bestowed on theatricals in New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Tatnell, Mr. Burroughs, and Mr. Hunter, are among those engaged. A young gentleman from Philadelphia, made his debut there last week; he was unusually fortunate for a new beginner in the selection of a character, of the low comic cast, which he sustained with confidence and judgment throughout. He was repeatedly called for, amidst reiterated bursts of applause, after the curtain went down, and the manager, to satisfy the demands of the audience, was obliged to come forward and state, that the young gentleman had consented to appear before them again on a stated evening this week. His second appearance was attended with manifestations of increased satisfaction among the auditory, and has acquired for him considerable eclat in the dramatic circles.

Last evening, Mr. Garner, from the New Orleans theatre, was to make his first appearance at Chatham Garden, as Count Belino, in the Duke's Bridge, Countess Rosalvina by Mrs. Burke, which character was performed by her a few evenings ago. In speaking of the musical talents of this lady, Snowden's Advocate says—"The powers of her voice are very considerable, and her style of singing is at once chaste and expressive. She does not overlay the work of the composer, by a too frequent recurrence to the aid of ornament. This unambitious style of singing evidently results from the judgment of Mrs. Burke, and does not arise from any deficiency of scientific knowledge, as was clearly manifested by the brilliant style with which she executed the most difficult passages of those two beautiful airs, "Deep in my breast," and "Oh, steal not the ray."

Miss Aspinall has been engaged at the Circus in Broadway, by our old friend, Manager Cowell. Messrs. Hunt and Whitaker have come out regularly as riders of the first class, having thrown aside the use of the *saddle* and *bridle*. Mons. Adrian is figuring here with his wonderful jugglery. Mr. Blythe has joined the company again, and Mr. Jarvis, of the Park theatre, has been engaged. It is expected some new performers and new pieces will give additional animation to this laughter-making conservatory.

The Park Theatre, New York, closed on the 4th inst. The run which it has had, during the whole of the season, exceeds that of any other, and has given ample means, which will no doubt be employed by the managers, to commence a new campaign next fall, with redoubled exertions to gratify the public taste. Considerable additions to the company, and alterations in the scenic department, are contemplated during the recess.

At Washington, Cherry and Fair Star has been got up with considerable taste and effect, considering the limited means possessed by the company, owing to the slender patronage which the theatre has received there since its opening this season. It was performed on Monday night, and was received with some success. In the midst of the performance, while every eye was sparkling with delight, our old favorite and friend, Jefferson, whose "gibes, and songs, and flashes of merriment, were wont" to set the Theatre, as well as "the table in a roar," in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, indeed, as if by the touch of some fairy wand, was deprived of speech; yes, became dumb! Notwithstanding all his efforts to give utterance to his part, none but the most harsh and unintelligible sounds escaped him. In this distressing situation he continued for about fifteen minutes, when, to the astonishment and infinite gratification of a sympathising audience, the faculty of speech, of which he had been so unaccountably deprived, was, as miraculously restored to him; and we are happy to add, that Mr J. is now in good health.

The Romance of Cherry and Fair Star, has been performed with great eclat in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is the most splendid piece that has ever been presented to the American public. The sailing of the *Galley* down the stage, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of the scenic art. An English writer who has seen it in London and America, candidly confesses, that in the United States, no splendor has not been exceeded by the artists of London.

Mr. Kean recently made an engagement in Dublin, and played Sir Giles Overreach. In the

[illegible] part of the horses' harness gave way, the horse took fright and running upset the wagon, and threw the passengers on a heap of stones, by which Miss Bowman, aged 12 years, was instantly killed—Mr. Hotchkiss' skull was so much broken, that his case is doubtful, and his daughter considerably injured. Miss Bowman was buried the next day. Mr. Hotchkiss and his daughter had been on a visit to their friends in Pennsylvania; and Miss Bowman was returning with them. Every thing that skill and attention can do for the survivors will be done by the inhabitants at the Rock.

Amidst the honors paid to the Guest of the Nation, there is none which we put on record with more pleasure than the following, extracted from a New York paper:

When General La Fayette was in the village of Whitehall, we learn that after passing the open columns of the military, and as he turned on the bridge,—it was like magic,—about seventy children (little misses from five to nine years of age,) appeared, arranged on each side, dressed in snow white habiliments, with garlands of flowers decking their little heads, and small osier baskets under their arms, filled with roses, headed by a young lady of about eighteen years, (their tutoress) herself an emblem of modest beauty—a Miss Wilson. They began strewing their roses before the General in such quantities, (making their curtsies as he advanced,) that he literally crossed the bridge on a carpet of full blown roses. The scene so overcome the old veteran, that the tear started under the smile of pleasure that it gave his feelings, that an infant generation should, half a century after his achievements, come to welcome him with their grateful little hearts, and strew his path with roses and with blessings."

The following "*fair*" expose is copied from the Vermont Watchman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas *David Thayer*, my husband, by public notice in the Vermont Watchman, has forbidden all persons trusting me on his account, and states that he will pay no debts of my contracting after said notice. This is to inform the public, that he has lately taken the poor man's oath on the small sum of *seven bushels of ashes*; and I have not been able for years to obtain one cent on my *dear husband's* credit, but have discharged some of his small debts. I now state, that I will pay no debts of his contracting, and I earnestly request all persons not to trust him on my account, especially for ardent spirits.

LUCY THAYER.

Calais, June 12, 1825.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ellen"—"Elizabeth M."—"Selim"—"Senex"—"M."—"Heckwelder," and "Philocles," shall each receive attention as we find room.

Of the articles received since our last summary, which have been laid aside, we enumerate the following:—"Early Rising," if corrected shall be inserted—the "odours so far from pernicious"—the frequent use of "do" and "doth," and the measure may be altered to advantage, if the writer chooses to exercise his judgment.—"Smiles and tears," possess merit in our estimation, but is also imperfect—the "man and boy"—"old man and child," though very good and proper in their place, are nevertheless not very poetical, as introduced in this article. "The Farmer" does not exactly coincide with our ideas of that highly respectable and independent calling. "The *meanness* of his humble shed" —"his *vegetable* meal"—"bred in *ignorance* and toil"—"monarch of a shed," are all objectionable, and it seems rather singular that they should have been admitted into an article intended to eulogise instead of dispraising the life of this happy Farmer, who

"Cheerful at morn, breaks from his sweet repose,
Breathes the pure air, and carrols as he goes,"
Or "by his fireside, smiles and blest surveys,
His childrens looks that brighten at the blaze."

"A." appears more solicitous respecting his lines to Miss—(we omit the initials, as "A." should have done, had he possessed any respect for the lady he addresses) than the occasion calls for. As he is so desirous of ascertaining whether we have "already sat in judgment upon them, and how they have been disposed of," four lines taken from his own delectable scrawl shall answer for us:

"O, may dear girl, thy bursting dawn,
Know naught but joys in bloom;
May bland contentment be your morn,
Your evening ray a farewell sweet illume."

"Charles," we believe is not among our collection, if he will furnish another copy of the pieces alluded to, he shall be noticed.—"The Dream of Fancy," would occupy too much of our poetical column. We are under an obligation to "Hic, Hoec, Hoc, Esq." for the disposition he manifests of turning his abilities to our advantage. The article he has favoured us with, we are under the necessity of declining. The English language presents so great an abundance in every department of literature, that we have not as yet experienced the necessity of resorting to either the Greek, Latin, French, or German languages, for a supply for our paper, though should we hereafter have occasion for doing so, we shall not be backward in availing ourselves of our correspondent's polite offer of translating from either of those languages.—"A Rebus"—"Short Breath"—"The Deformer"—"Accept Fair Maid"—"To the Ladies"—are declined. The Beautiful Song, "Give me the bowl," we are sorry to refuse—the "bowl" possesses already too many allurements; we would not be considered too fastidious on this point, but a sense of duty compels us to withhold such sentiments from our columns, more particularly when arrayed in a dress so attractive and elegant.

Accounts continue to be received from the different papers on the seaboard, of the severe effects of the storm which occurred in the early part of last month; numerous wrecks have been driven on shore, or fell in with at sea, and the amount of property lost must be very extensive. Many lives have also been lost, and in the long catalogue already ascertained, we notice several who sailed from this port, and with whom we were in habits of intimacy, particularly the young man, Mr. Clayton Walker, mentioned last week as having sailed in the Schr. Sally Havens, of whose loss, we regret to say, there cannot be a reasonable doubt; faint hopes are indeed entertained that they may have been driven off, or that they may have been taken from the wreck after the storm, but the probabilities are too faint to admit of much hope, and nothing we fear, is now left to his friends but the melancholy satisfaction of remembering his worth, and mourning his untimely exit. He had been long engaged at this office, and we cannot do less than pay a passing and deserved tribute to his memory.—It was rather a singular circumstance, that living so remote from the sea, and engaged in a profession the least of all calculated to attract his attention to that quarter, he should dwell so entirely on marine adventures, and seem as he did to feel something like a presentiment of the stormy fate to which he is supposed to have fallen a victim. He occasionally contributed to the columns of the Post, and several little articles over the signatures of "Cyrus" and "Orlando," were from his pen, and serve to illustrate the presentiment we have here alluded to.

General La Fayette did not arrive in the early part of this week as had been anticipated. He was to have left New York on Thursday morning, visiting Hackensack, Patterson, Parsippany, Morristown, Springfield, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick and Princeton; and this morning he was to have breakfasted with Joseph Bonaparte, and after visiting Bordentown, proceed to this city. We shall wait with much impatience to bid him once more welcome among us, and hope his arrangements will enable him to continue with us a few days, although we are not informed of the particulars on this point. In New York we are happy in hearing, he has been surrounded with every demonstration of the most lively and enthusiastic admiration. Among the various tokens of gratitude which he has received while there, those exhibited on Saturday last, were the most striking and interesting. We gather from Snowden's Advocate, that he breakfasted on the morning of that day with General Lallemand in Bloomingdale, a short distance from the city, in company with Commodore Jones, William Bayard, Esq. the Mayor of New York, and several distinguished guests. On his return he went over to Jersey in the American Star, to dine with Colonel Varick—about three o'clock the boatmen who rowed in the celebrated race with Capt. Harris' of the English frigate Hussar, were prepared to receive him in the very same boat which had beat on that occasion.—He passed through a superb pavillion erected at the head of Whitehall slip, along a carpeted walk, until he reached the American Star, which was splendidly ornamented with flags, &c. The bottom of the boat was beautifully laid with carpeting, and a silken canopy, in the form of an awning, was raised over the venerable guest. He was escorted by a little fleet of boats, containing a part of the corporation of New York and others. On his return to the city, the American Star was presented to him, accompanied with an address from the Coxswain of the Star in behalf of the Whitehall oarsmen, to which the General replied, observing that no keep sake could be more welcome—the more gratifying indeed, when offered from the hands of the five victors—that it should be most carefully and fondly preserved, &c. After this, to give a finish to the events of the day, he was conveyed to the Castle Garden to witness the ascension of Mr. Robertson, some particulars of which are given in another column.

The Managers of the Female Hospitable Society requested Robert Ralston, General Cadwalader, and Matthew Carey, Esqrs. to be a Committee to write General La Fayette to attend the Concert, to be given next Tuesday evening at the Musical Fund Society's Room—one of the gentlemen accordingly wrote him a letter, to whom an answer was returned, from which the following is an extract.

New York, July 6, 1825.

"I dont think it will be in my power to reach Philadelphia before the end of the next week—the Concert might then take place on some cool day in the week following. I anticipate with much pleasure, the moment when I can offer you, in person, the affectionate regards of your sincere friend,

LA FAYETTE.

Accounts from Greece, of which we give a summary below, continue to be of the most encouraging nature. Letters from Constantinople represent the affairs of the porte to be in a most disastrous condition. The Asiatic troops which the Divan wishes to send out to make an attack upon the Isles of the Archipelago, are animated with an extremely bad spirit. Advices from Corfu, announce that several Austrian vessels laden with corn for the Ottoman garrison at Patras, have been captured by the Greeks not far from that place. It is also said, on the authority of a letter from Augsburgh, that a bloody battle has been fought in the environs of Modon, in which the Egyptians were signally defeated, and part of them laid down their arms—and that Ibrahim Pacha is among the prisoners of war. Omer Vrione, who is the only Ottoman General that could oppose military talents to the Greek Captains, has been strangled at Berat by command of the Grand Seignior. A Divison of the Egyptian fleet of 3 frigates, 13 Brigs, 20 corvettes, and 20 transport vessels, sailed on the 4th March for the isle of Candia; but on being overtaken by a violent tempest, returned to port—when the crews, as well as the soldiers on board, immediately dispersed themselves, and hastened to regain their homes, which so enraged the Viceroy that he ordered the heads of several naval officers to be cut off. But to us the most pleasing intelligence is that which the Greek Journals give of the state of public instruction in that country—the progress of the schools in general, but particularly those upon the Lancastarian plan, are said to be most encouraging. This is gratifying, and is well calculated still further to excite and keep alive the strong interest already existing towards this brave people. It is an evidence the most acceptable, that they are awakened to a proper sense of their condition—that they will not be content, after breaking the yoke of Turkish despotism, to set quietly down under the still more degrading bondage of mental darkness, bigotry and ignorance. The spirit of moral intelligence and intellectual cultivation, without which there can be no lasting liberty, or real independence, appears to be enkindled among them in a manner from which the friends of universal freedom and justice, may argue the most happy effects.

The tone of some of the leading prints in Georgia and Virginia is calculated to produce surprise and regret. In reference to the high handed measures that have recently been pursued there by certain individuals, a spirit of exultation and defiance is manifested, extremely improper, to say the least, and tending to produce no beneficial consequences. Does the editor of the Georgia Journal believe the intelligence he has, or pretends to have received from the "Northern states," that the *natives* here are completely astonished at the imposing effect of Governor Troup's late proceedings, and look for war at a short sight! That "his message of the 23d ult. has produced a remarkable change in their tone and spirit, when they touch upon the slave question"—and all the childish assertions with which he has filled his sheet! We say, does he pretend to believe all this? If he does, he is considerably more credulous than we had believed him to be. But since his intelligence from the "North" is of so flat and unprofitable a nature, we will venture to state, for his better information, that the "natives here" are indeed astonished, not at Governor Troup, or Mr. Lumpkin's military appearance, but at the bombastic farce they have acted in the eyes of the world. That astonishment would only have been accompanied with a smile of pity at their ridiculous threats, and a frown of indignation at so base and open an attack upon the union, were it not from the manner in which they are connected with their state. Their high standing in this respect suppresses the levity we should otherwise be disposed to indulge in, and leaves us only the regret, that men should ever be placed in the exercise of that power of which they do not know the use or importance. On the subject of slavery, that offensive, loathsome subject, of which they would make so light, we can only say, that those who imagine its opposers to have become frightened from the course which honour and humanity point out, by the blustering of slave-holders, slave-dealers, or slave-supporters, are mistaken—the subject is one of too much importance to be so readily declined. Notwithstanding they may be held up as "hypocritical philanthropists," "sickly sentimentalists," and be accused of "an impertinent interference with our domestic affairs," they will, nevertheless, continue to exert themselves, to have that foul stain effaced from the future history of their country. It is in vain that slave-holding states would make it a matter of mere local or domestic concern—it is not such—the dark disgrace is abroad over the face of the country, and, in the eyes of the world, we, as a nation, are all equally implicated in this dishonest and dishonorable policy, and as a nation must unite to cast it from us, however much and consistently the interested may hold it in admiration, as they now with barefaced and unblushing effrontery pretend to.

COMMUNICATION.

I wish to call the attention of the public, especially those who take an interest in domestic manufactures, to a description of Cotton Ticking now in progress at the manufactory of H. Dickson & Co. in Market, near Thirteenth street. The quality and beauty of the fabric are superior to any thing ever attempted in this city, and perhaps in the United States. Great praise is due to the enterprising individuals who have got up this fine specimen of domestic manufacture. I have understood that a part of that first finished is to be presented to General Jackson, as a tribute of respect to that distinguished individual. It is to be hoped the time is not far distant, when the importation of this article from England will be entirely superceded by the excellence and full supply of our own looms.

W.

COMMUNICATION.

An explanatory lecture, by Mr. M'Chesney, on his *Syntactical Chart*, will be given THIS EVENING, at the room of the Franklin Institute, in Carpenter's court. It will afford an opportunity to our citizens of seeing Mr. M'C.'s painting, which he offers as an improvement to the method of instruction—indeed it will only be necessary for him to show his Chart, to convince the candid, that it will contribute much to facilitate, if it does not entirely remove, those difficulties so common to the study of grammar. It is usual to treat most new methods of acquiring science as a sort of quackery, by which real merit may be overlooked—but in this instance we have reason to believe Mr. M'Chesney's plan will be found worthy of encouragement—at any rate, his gratuitous lecture this evening will present a fair test, by which the public can judge of its utility, who, it is hoped, will evince a proper estimation of his laudable intentions, by a general attendance.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A HYMN.

Accept the thanks, Almighty pow'r,
A grateful heart would bring,
That thou hast given the bud and flow'r
To strew the path of spring:

That thou hast spread the fields with green,
With vines the verdant dale,
Where cooling waters flow serene
To cool the fragrant gale:

That thou hast cloth'd the rising hill
With nature's varied hues,
And bid the new-made sparkling rill
To scatter there its dews.

And in the dark wood and the grove,
And cypress shaded bow'r,
Hath tun'd the grateful heart to love,
And memory's pensive pow'r;

That from the orient purpled wave
Thou'dst bid the sun to rise,
That stars and moon thus thickly pave
The midnight azure skies;

That o'er the valley, hill and sea,
Yon glorious [illegible] is spread,
The bright—the mighty canopy,
So measureless and dread;

That I so feeble—erring—frail,
Enjoy this bounteous store;
May rise when they with age grow pale,
And live when they're no more. ICIL.

DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his Business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.
may 7—tf

The gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

Samuel White,	Kensington.
Jos. B. Stuart, 309 Broadway,	city of N. York.
John Hackenstone,	Geneva, N. Y.
Wm. T. Vreedenburg,	Ithaca, "
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Ellis Stokes, John West,	Moorestown, "
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, "
John G. Mason,	Salem, "
T. C. Budd,	P. Elizabeth, "
J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Penn.
Edmund P. Banks,	Easton, "
H. G. Kerlin,	Chester, "
Jas. Peacock, Esq. P. M.	Harrisburg "
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, "
Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.	Marietta, "
Lea Pusey, Esq. P. M.	Londongrove, "
Henry Ebner & Co.	Allentown, "
E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
James P. Langdon,	Cincinnati, "
James Holmes,	Murfreesboro' Ten.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation,	Baltimore, Md.
P. Granger,	Centreville "
J. Gildersleve, Esq. P.M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Spackman,	Wilmington, "

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 9—Ship Delaware, Hamilton, 45 days from Liverpool, with Mdze.
10—Brig Ontario, Glasson, 47 days from Gibraltar, with wine and fruit.
Brig Mary, Correy, from Port-au-Prince via Lazaretto, with coffee, logwood, &c.
11—Brig Susan, Hocal, 35 days from Lunance, with logwood.
12—Ship Lancaster, West, from N. Orleans.
Brig Ahn, Hawley, 28 days from Alvarado, in ballast.
Brig Belvidere, Hewett, 45 days from Malaga, with wine.
Brig American, Moore, from St. Jago via Quarantine.
Brig Mary, Laws, from Havana via Quarantine, with sugar, coffee, &c.
13—Schr. Charles, Coquin, 18 days from Fernandina, with sugar and molasses.

CLEARANCES.

July 9—Schr. Lively, Bockius, for Havana.
12—Schr. Industry, Merrick, St. Domingo.
13—British cutter Bristrol, Cattrell, Jamaica.
14—Schr. Pilot, Rea, West Indies.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brodhead, Mr. DANIEL TAGGERT, of Winchester, Va. to Miss CAROLINE BAKER, of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. WILLIAM STEVENSON, to Miss JULIAN, daughter of Jacob Carr, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Keenan, Mr. P. SHANNON to Miss ANN WHITE, both of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. at Burlington, N. J. by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, WILLIAM WETHERILL, M. D. of Philadelphia, to Miss ISABELLA M'COGMBE, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. WILLIAM CARLISLE, jun. of Kingston, Pa. to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. James Donley, merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Colonel J. HINDMAN, of the U. S. army, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late John Hyatt, Esq. of Delaware.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, after a severe illness, in the 68th year of her age, ROSANNA WHITE.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the 20th year of her age, EARL S HUGG.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst. suddenly, Mr. JOHN BUTCHER.

On Wednesday morning, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Printer.

On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH SUMMERS, aged 29 years.

On the 12th inst. Mr. HENRY WEISS, in the 53th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. in the 43d year of his age, Mr. JOHN FRIES.

On the 13th instant, in Lower Merion, ANN JONES, sister of the late Owen and Jonathan Jones.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. HENRY ALCORN, aged 27 years, son of Mr. George Alcorn.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. JOHN STROUP, sen. in the 79th year of his age.

On Saturday, after a short but severe illness, SARAH, daughter of Thomas Young, aged 23.

On the 4th inst. suddenly, at Providence, R. I. ROBERT WALN, jun. of this city, aged 31.

On the morning of the 2d inst. MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Courtland P. Folwell.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	24	52	76
New-York,	59	51	110
Baltimore,	18	21	39

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fish sauces, Kechup, Lemon Syrup, Curgie Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—192

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 82 Branch street.—186

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. [illegible], No. [illegible], South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 189

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 4th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—4

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 188 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 45 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE's Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 45 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—179

B. D. TOMKINS's Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 3, Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

HORSE STOLEN.

ON Wednesday night [illegible]

[illegible] Upper Darby, Delaware County, July 14th. [illegible]

BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th,

Eight doors above Spruce street.

A GREAT variety of Miscellaneous, Theological, Medical, and Classical Books, the most part bought at Auction, warranted perfect, and sold only at small advances, and to such advantages as will enable private gentlemen and public Libraries to supply themselves on the most inviting terms.

☞ Stationers and others can be supplied with the best quality fine Blank Counting-house Books, neatly and strongly papered.

N. B. Scrap Books, and a great variety of Prints, for sale as above. July 9—tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *AND VESTINGS*

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, (Spring and Summer Goods,) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. June 4—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

A GENERAL Assortment of Men's and Boys just received and for sale. Also,

3000 Sea Grass and Palm Leaf Hats,

Suitable for Country sales, by

WILLIAMS & ALBERTSON,

No. 19 Market street, N.W. corner of Front.

[illegible]

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. [illegible] Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 74 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. June 1—tf

SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, on the same day.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrives about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accommodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 2 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of Baggage.

For seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.

Tuckerton, June 28th, 1825. July 2—tf

NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—ly

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, late deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber—and persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

LEWIS DUNGAN, Administrator.

Holmesburg, June 8th, 1825. [illegible]

BOARDING SCHOOL AT KIMBERTON.

EMMOR KIMBER informs his friends and the public, that JOHN BUCHANAN, A. B. has taken charge of the Classical Department in the Boarding School under his superintendence. Samuel B. Wylie, of Philadelphia, who examined J. B. gave him satisfactory recommendations, stating that he "believes him to be quite competent to teach the Latin and Greek Languages." Twenty-three Boarders are at the School, and there are accommodations for as many more. Parents who have applied, and others who intend to send their children, are respectfully requested to enter them early, that they may take their places in their respective classes as formed. 6 mo 7—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches. No. 88 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flat, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Sickles, are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,

april 23—10t No. 62, North Front St.

Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Science.

may 21—3m* DAVID LUKENS.

PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cuts hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavours to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT, No. 231 north Second st keeps constantly on hand, a supply of Chaise and Lining Hides, of a superior quality. June 11—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 1-2 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 219 North Front street, near Noble. march 19—6m*

PUBLIC SALES AT [illegible]

[illegible]

COMLY & TEVIS, Auct'rs.

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the Salem Banking Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. [illegible] payable to the Stockholders [illegible] the 18th instant. By order of the Board of directors,

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

Salem, N. Jersey, July 1st, 1825. [illegible]

TICKETS $4 50.

TO be had at C. YATES's office, [illegible] street.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

[illegible] CLASS.

To be drawn on the 7th of [illegible] and finished in a few minutes [illegible]

1 Prize of	25,000		1 Prize of	12,[illegible]
1	do.	5,000	1	do.	[illegible]
10	do.	1,000	20	do.	[illegible]
30	do.	300	37	do.	[illegible]

114 Prizes of [illegible] do. 20, 1,[illegible] do. [illegible] 14,364 do. 3.

To obtain any of these ROCK CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street, three doors from Fourth street.

July 16—tf

TO THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully informed that a Concert of Sacred Music, in aid of the funds of the Female Hospitable Society, will take place in the Concert room of the Musical Fund Society, [illegible] ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, when the following pieces will be performed.

PART Ist.

Overture—Iphigenia. [illegible]
Charity Hymn. [illegible]
Air—Mr. [illegible] [illegible]
Chorus—"Ye Southern Breeze." [illegible]
Sacred Melody, "I am a stranger here," [illegible]
Chorus "Welcome, welcome, mighty King." [illegible]
Air—Mr. J. [illegible] "Lord remember David."
Anthem—"How how low the Choral song of Heaven." [illegible]
Air—Mr. Hill "Rapture[illegible]"
Chorus and Grand March from the Oratorio of Judas Maccabeus
[illegible]

PART 2d.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] "Comfort ye my people."
Air—"Every Valley shall be exalted."
[illegible]
Air—"And the Glory of the Lord."
Air—Mr. B. [illegible] "from the oratorio of [illegible]"
[illegible]
[illegible] part by Miss E. Jefferson, with vocal and instrumental accompaniment, and Chorus [illegible]
Finale—Grand Hallelujah Chorus, from the Oratorio of the Messiah

Conductor [illegible]
Leader of the Orchestra [illegible]
Leader of the Vocalists [illegible]

Tickets one dollar each, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of performance. July 16 [illegible]

EDUCATION.

D. HUTTON respectfully informs his patrons, friends and the public generally, that, in addition to the Boys apartment, he has taken the Girls apartment of the Seminary lately taught by [illegible], North West corner of Third and [illegible] streets, [illegible] where he intends, if [illegible] to teach [illegible] and Females—also sewing, plain and ornamental.

For terms apply as directed above, where the subscriber lives, who promises to use every endeavour to give general satisfaction. July [illegible]

50 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday morning the 12th inst. an indented Girl by the name of BRIDGET FURLONG, [illegible] fair complexion, had on a [illegible] [illegible]

The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge her in any jail and give me information of the same, but no further charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her.

J. E. HUTCHINSON,

Darby Factory, near Darby, Upper Darby Township, July 16—3t Chester County, Pa.

LOST CHILD.

LEFT his friends on Saturday, the 16th inst. a Coloured boy named BENJAMIN BAXTER, aged about 12 years; he is a very light Mulatto, light hair and eyes; he wore a striped domestic jacket and nankeen pantaloons, wool hat and barefooted; as he had no good cause for leaving his mother, it is feared some designing person has seduced him away. Any person giving information respecting him, will confer an obligation on his poor distressed mother

FLORA BAXTER,

Bradford street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts. July 16—1t and between South and Shippen sts.

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen Tailors to go to the country, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, if tolerable workmen and of steady habits.

For further particulars enquire at No. [illegible] North Second street. July 16—3t*

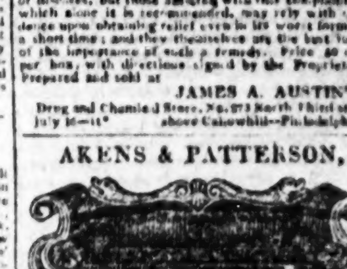
REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the Proprietor.—Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273 North Third street, July 16—tf above Callowhill—Philadelphia.

AKENS & PATTERSON,



CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. July [illegible]

WEED'S GENUINE SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she now resides at No. 16 Union street, where she still continues to prepare, from the original receipts that valuable Medicine—its efficacies have been known to perform wonderful cures, where prescriptions of the most able physicians have failed.

That valuable Medicine, called Bitter Tincture, is likewise made by the subscriber who is the only one holding the genuine receipts—any purchased elsewhere is to be considered spurious, unless authorised by her.

Mrs. N. WEED,

No. 16 Union street, or N. E. corner of July 9—[illegible] Walnut and Fifth sts.

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Front and Market streets,

march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

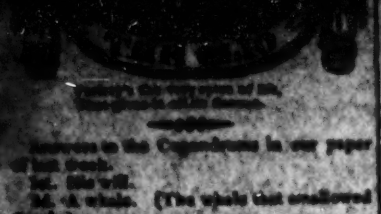
WANTED to Work upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 300 Able Bodied Men, accustomed to labour, and not addicted to profanity or intemperance, to whom the liberal wages of $10 per month, besides boarding, lodging, and liquor will be given, if immediate application be made to the Subscriber on the line of Canal.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.

Canal Contractor's Office, St. George's. June 28—[illegible]

BUCK-LANE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE,

IS pleasantly situated on the Moyamensing road, and the corner of Buck Lane, two miles from town.—Mrs. SHAW will pay every attention to Boarders [illegible] make them comfortable. [illegible]



Answers to the Conundrums in our paper of last week.

1st. His will.

2d. A whale. (The whale that swallowed Jonah.)

3d. Two—the bottle and cuttle.

4th. The number 4.

5th. Mist.

ENIGMA.

Of Fancy kings, by Folly bred,
From foreign countries hither led,
My form and shape I often change,
Am really nothing—yet 'tis strange,
By all caress'd—by all admir'd,
In wretchedness poverty desir'd;
Of such variety I'm made,
That I'm the great support of trade;
And though brought up by Wisdom's foe,
I much of wisdom in me show;
Sin by my fleeting changing state,
I make much money circulate.

CHARADE.

When you note my first, I lost my second; and I wish you may ever possess my whole.

REBUS.

Take one end of a liquid, and place it at Father,
When 'twill instantly show what you are to your mother.

QUERIES.

1st. Why is a poor lawyer much employed, and a rich one who has left off practice, like a phenomenon in nature?

2d. Why are Addison's works like a looking-glass?

3d. Why is sealing-wax like a soldier?

4th. Why is a drunken man like a noun adjective?

As the officers were carrying an astrologer to the gallows, "You," says a spectator to him, "that could so perfectly read in the stars the destiny of others, how came you not to foresee your own?" "Three times," replied the astrologer, "I cast my nativity; and three times it informed me that I should one day be elevated above others, and see every one else at my feet."

A surgeon and apothecary, of some note in his profession, but whose reputation for morals was not of the first class, went to his solicitor to direct legal proceedings against one of his townsmen for defamation. "The villain!" he exclaimed, "has taken away my character."—"Has he, indeed, doctor?" said the lawyer, "then I would advise you, instead of bringing an action, to go and thank him heartily for the service he has done you."

PARLIAMENT.

This name was first applied to the general assemblies of the State under Louis VII. in France, about the middle of the twelfth century. It was introduced into England in the reign of Henry III. Of its derivation many suppositions have been made. Some refer it to the *French parrement*, a talking conversation. Others, (and Lord Coke adopts it,) to *parler le ment* because each member *spake his mind* for the common good. Another would have it from the Celtic *parly* and *ment*, translating *parly* by *parle*, and *ment* by *quantity*, *abundance*, making *Parliament* to signify what our Indians call a *Great Talk*. Another compounds it from *parium lamentum*, because the Peers of the realm lamented to each other, at these assemblies, of the enormities of the country.

An Englishman, named Thomas Pamphlet, was thrown by accident, in March, 1824, among a part of the natives of New South Wales, who had no intercourse with the whites. The following is one of the anecdotes related of his residence with them.

"When Pamphlet arrived among them, they had no more idea that water could be made hot than it could be made solid, and on his heating some in a tin pot which he had saved when wrecked, the whole tribe gathered round him and watched the pot till it began to boil, when they all took to their heels, shouting and screaming; nor could they be persuaded to return till they saw him pour the water out and clean the pot, when they slowly ventured back, and carefully covered the place where the water was spilt with sand. During the whole of his stay among them, they were never reconciled to this operation of boiling."

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

ROBBING FOR WHALE.

In the year 1763, when the Whale Fishery was confined to the vicinity of this Isle and the adjacent coasts; before our hardy adventurers had even explored the straits of Belleisle, the waters around the Azores, or the coast of Guinea; and long ere the Pacific Ocean or the Brazil Bank were thought of as fields for their enterprise; a sloop sailed from Nantucket for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on a whaling voyage. After an ordinary passage, she anchored one evening near the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, in about 25 fathoms water. Here they laid, awaiting a favourable tide, until near midnight. The night was excessively dark, and all hands, except the watch, went quietly to repose in their births below. Suddenly a vibratory shock was felt, as though some huge body had rubbed heavily against the cable, 40 fathoms of which were veered out. This tremendous jarring continued some minutes, when the watch perceived the vessel to be fairly under way, without bonted sails, and going rapidly against the tide. All hands were immediately summoned; and, as they were mustering, a whale broke water directly in advance of the vessel's head. The monster's form was rendered visible by the phosphoric sparkling of the foam around him, as was also the sloop's cable, stretched horizontally from her bows at full length in the wake of the whale. It was at once concluded the clumsy denizen of the deep, had by some means got the cable in his mouth, and slipping downwards by it, had reached the anchor, taking it up, thus becoming a "fisher of men," and was making the best of his way seaward at the rate of ten knots, puffing, blowing and spouting, like an alderman over a bowl of turtle soup, and a bottle Champagne! In this perilous predicament, after a brief consultation, one of the best marksmen was placed at the extremity of the bowsprit, armed with the fatal harpoon. Somewhat tired with his quest, Mr. Leviathan settled down in the customary way for relaxation—and the vessel appeared to remain stationary. Presently, a branch of the waters under the bowsprit, announced the second supervenience. By the flashing light of the waves alone, the harpooner took aim, and launched the deadly weapon upon their unwelcome enemy—who instantly sunk, again to rise only to encounter an additional blow. Exasperated by this severe punishment, and still retaining his hold upon the vessel's bow, his Sublime Majesty sphered and disappeared, and fetched in all directions, whilst the undaunted issues at every convenient opportunity, followed from various quarters his unwonted subjugation. In this manner the vessel was navigated for some

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That I'm the great support of trade;
And though brought up by Wisdom's foe,
I much of wisdom in me show;
Sin by my fleeting changing state,
I make much money circulate.

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When you note my first, I lost my second; and I wish you may ever possess my whole.

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Cucumber seeds should be steeped for two days in milk and honey before they are set, to make the fruit sweeter and pleasanter. Pliny says, to make a delicate salad of cucumbers, boil them first, then peel them from the rind, and screw them up with oil, vinegar and honey. Columella has recorded a variety of wonderful stories respecting the garden cucumber; and some English authors of great celebrity, have stated that when a cucumber vine is growing, if you set a pot of water, about five or six inches distance distance from it, it will shoot so much in twenty-four hours as to touch it: but that it will shrink from oil and turn fairly away from it.

TEA WARE HOUSE,

No. 58 South Fifth street, below Spruce.

THE Subscriber having recently received a large assortment of the first quality GREEN and SOUCHONG TEAS, offers them for sale, at reasonable prices to families particular in the choice of their Teas.
july 9—tf J. WATERMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES DENNIS, late of the district of Southwark, county of Philadelphia, innkeeper, deceased, will please to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said estate, present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement, to ELIZABETH DENNIS,
Administratrix.
July 9—3t Corner of Almond and Swanne sts.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for Sale by ISAAC PUGH, corner of Third and Race sts. SERMONS delivered by ELIAS HICKS and EDWARD HICKS, in New York, taken in short hand, by L. H. Clarke, and M. T. C. Gould. Price 12½ cts.

FOR SALE,

BINDERS BOARDS, Medium and Royal, of a superior quality. PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS, in great varieties, for Rooms, &c.

Careful Paper Hangers are employed. July 9—tf

GIBBS' OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize thereto to the following ticket, viz:—

9 16 42	the Capital Prize of	30,000
2 27 28		20,000
2 46 60		10,000
16 46 60		5,000
2 16 46		1000
*2 16 28		1000
2 16 27		1000
28 46 46		1000
9 42 46		500
2 9 42		500
*42 46 60		500
*9 27 46		500
9 16 28		500

Besides a large number of 100, and 50 dollar prizes.—All marked thus * were sold by JOHN GIBBS, at his Lucky Office, No. 41-4 South Third street, Philadelphia.
july 9—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expence, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Ear, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 261 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.
feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.

MUSICAL TIME PIECE.

FOR Sale, an elegant time piece, that plays twelve different tunes. It is something new; it has no dial: there are two round balls; on one are the hours, on the other the minutes, a figure shows the hour, which moves about when it strikes the hour; the minutes are shown by a snake. The music is fine, and will be sold a great bargain. Apply to P. L. WILTBORN.
July 9—tf No. 103 South Second street.

MECHANICS

WHO wish to have their flanks peeled, accounts drawn off, &c. by calling at this office, can meet with a person that will attend to it for a moderate compensation; and if desired, will devote a portion of every day to their Books. july 2—4t*

Philadelphia Floating Baths.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, opposite Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the subscribers.
WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

Family Ticket, for the season,	$10
Single Tickets for grown persons for the season,	6
Single Tickets for grown persons pr. month	3
Lads under 14 years of age, pr. season,	4
Do do do pr. month,	2
Single Bathing, including free age,	13
Do do do for Lads,	18

june 18—tf

FORTUNES' HOME FOREVER

129, CHESNUT STREET.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize thereto to the following, viz.

No.	Combination.	
*12431	9 16 42	the capital prize of $30,000
*28230	27 28 42	1000
*20434	16 27 46	1000
*20448	16 27 60	1000
* 2822	2 27 46	1000
* 2826	2 27 60	1000
*13228	9 42 46	500
*12849	9 27 42	500
*12881	9 28 42	500
*12435	9 16 46	500
*12867	9 27 60	500
*12899	9 28 60	500
*20823	16 42 60	500
*28597	27 42 46	500

* All of which together with many other capital prizes, were as usual sold at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

The capital prize of $30,000 was sold in quarter shares, viz: One quarter in this city and above quarters of do. in the country. Holders of the above, or any prize in the Lottery, are respectfully invited to call at No. 129, Chesnut street, or secure the same for mailed prizes soon to be distributed to some of P. C.'s friends and patrons, many of whom must end with others be ready for tickets. july 9—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers at Ash Grove Ferry.
THOMAS CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.
Philada. Spring, June 26, 1824. [July 2—6m

To be Drawn this Month.

THE WHOLE IS FOR SALE.

By the Managers of Lotteries, authorized by Legislative Grants under the Seal of the State of Maryland.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND—No. 4.

The whole to be completed on One Day, and will positively take place in the City of BALTIMORE, on the 27th of July,

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	is	40,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000 Dollars.
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000 Dollars.
80 Prizes of	30	is	2,340 Dollars.
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000 Dollars.
250 Prizes of	10	is	2,500 Dollars.
500 Prizes of	6	is	3,000 Dollars.
20,000 Prizes of	4	is	80,000 Dollars.
$1,045 Prizes.			185,000 Dollars.

40,000 Tickets
Not One Blank to a Prize.

The Baltimore of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude almost unprecedented for so small a sum. Imprudence alone will hesitate to the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of one tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5
Halves,	2 50
Quarters,	1 25
Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, Market-street—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 Dollars—3 of 20,000—9 of 10,000, besides no less than Twelve Capitals of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

☞ Adventurers at a distance may at all times with confidence forward their Remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the Scheme should be drawn when the Orders arrive, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable Scheme, sent to be drawn.

Baltimore, July 1, 1825.
July 9—4tif

TO MANUFACTURERS

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expence or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and STRIP CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both Cotton and Wool, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 109, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—ly

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 9 o'clock on Sundays for Bristol, and returns in the after part of the day. may 21—tf

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 16—3m

BOARDING.

A FEW Boarders can be well accommodated, at a respectable and central situation, either with separate rooms or otherwise, and on moderate terms, by enquiring at this office. june 25—tf

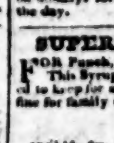
DYSPEPSIA.

DR. MEAD'S PILLS have been proved by that infallible test of truth, experience, the most effectual medicine ever offered in any country, for the cure of all those deranged states of the digestive organs, denominated *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, which frequently makes its appearance in the most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting; belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour; gnawing pain in the stomach, heartburn, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of the spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and disturbed sleep. The number of these symptoms varies in different patients, by some being felt only in parts, while others have additional ones equally disagreeable, such as severe pains in the head and breast, flatulence, emaciation, or wasting of the whole body, with great weakness, particularly of the legs. These pills will most effectually remove all soulness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion, that tone and vigour which is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the animal economy. The best proof of their efficacy is, that they are prescribed by many of the first physicians, and used by the most intelligent families throughout the union.

☞ Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, and by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, Philadelphia; WILLIAM BUTLER, Market street, Baltimore; and by most of the Druggists throughout the Union. Price $1 per box. ap 23—3m

246.

SUMMER SHOES.



GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do black and colored Buckskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and coll'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and coll'd Valentias Denmark & Satins, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and ships supplied *gratis*.

Also, an extensive assortment of low priced Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market, between 7th and Eighth streets and between Jenkins' and Brooks' Hotels. may 4—tf

Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HEMMI WHITE, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the first quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and cushions for churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. [oct 23—ly

Cheap Paper Warehouse.

SAMUEL KESTERN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse, No. 193 South Third street,

300 Quire, Blue and White Demy Boards,
do do do Medium do. do.
44,000 sheets, Cook Cap,
200 Reams Hard-sized Paper,
100 do Printing and Wrapping Blank,
200 do do Medium and Demy Cap,
Also, Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Demy do. do. do. 1, 2, and 3,
Royal do. do. do. 1, 2, and 3.

Low writing paper of all sorts, wrapping paper, &c.

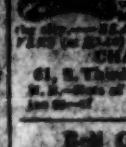
☞ The highest prices given for rags. may 21—tf

IF JOHN REYNOLDS,

OF Ireland, who left New York somewhere during the first week or so, will for once his address to Richard Bowden, No. 46 Hobb street, Philadelphia, he will hear of something much to his advantage.

Any information of said person, will be thankfully received as above. july 2—3t*

FARMERS!



THE Subscribers have for sale, at their Hat Store, a large assortment of Hats, of every description, suitable for Farmers, Country Merchants and others, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Those wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves, as they are confident they can suit.

CHARLES & J. B. BULLEY.
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order.
june 26—tf

Bell Crown Straw Bonnet MANUFACTORY.

E. BENLEY,

No. 4 North Second street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, straw and Silk Hats, viz.

50 Extra Cottage Straw Hats,
10 do. Gipsy do. do.
10 do. Cottage Gimp do.
5 do. Tuscany do. do.
7 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
3 do. Misses Leghorn Hats,
200 Misses do and Bonnets do.

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms.
june 31—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. Any practice of the kind is here impossible. It is the most useful spring and summer alterative ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—who, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or unskilful medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common precautions of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful assistant for nature, and removes those evils which an unconstitutional use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all confirmed cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single issue of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human remedy but amputation could have saved life, in cases extreme as even have described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The *discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a deideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, with in the last two years had an opportunity of seeing seven cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were cured by the use of Dr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "W. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1825.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of Elliott's Hair Restorative, upon the capillary system, that a very few applications of it (even in cases of hereditary baldness) will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in its use, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating and delicately aromatic properties, render Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior capillary vegetable lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous diseases of the head, such as feverish heat, head-ache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off as leaves from the tree in autumn particularly in warm weather) warrants its recommendation in such cases as a most benign orphalic. It also eradicates from the membrane, the *Scurf or Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair, and, by its sybalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will be *lovely* and *thick*, and require additional locres. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may appear deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, half the do. 50 cents, at No. 94, North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House, and at 114 N. Fifth st. 3 doors above Race. ap 2—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured from excruciatingly and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

A SUFFERER (those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured. He, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and extracts the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and remove the flesh when loft—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectious and at the same time harmless; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 143, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 15—ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARE offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 101 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at moderate prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place of 101 doors from Arch. feb. 26—tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away or stolen, from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, on the 19th inst. a large sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, with white mane and tail, a blemish on one of his hind legs, and a slight scar on his nose, occasioned by a kick; he is a valuable horse, and will work single or double. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, or give information of the said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if any, paid by me. JOHN MATTHEWS.
June 26—tf* On the Premises.

Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, A. Williamson, at 50 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen, Cotton, Carpets, and finely spun of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner.
June 26—tf

REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 262, Ninth street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavour to merit, by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 23—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Pewter Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 137 North Fifth street, third door above Vine street. The systematic form in which for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in assuring them, whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if required, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No goods received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN SLATCHFORD,
No. 137 North Fifth street, third door above Vine street.
may 19—3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and other places, that he has removed from the Union Hotel, to the Union Hotel boarding house, pleasantly situated on Tuckerton Hill, Front street, commanding a handsome view of the Long beach, and Tuckerton's boarding house, where those preferring a private situation for board and lodging, either by the meal or week, shall have every attention paid, in order